

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY)

—BY—

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 7, 1897.

The Free Public Library.

It is a fact that existed in the mind of any member of Congress as to the desirability, or necessity, for the establishment of a free public library in the District of Columbia, he need not read the report of Gen. A. W. Greley, president of the Washington City Free Library Association, which was published in The Times yesterday morning. It is clearly shown there how great is the demand for such an institution, for even with the comparatively limited resources of the association a large number of readers were supplied with books, periodicals and other proper reading matter. With admirable public spirit, Gen. Greley declares the readiness of the association to turn over its entire library to the body created by act of Congress as soon as it will be in condition to receive the collection, and the latter will serve as a nucleus for that greater free public library which it is hoped, Washington may possess in the near future.

The Commissioners have included their estimates for the next fiscal year an item for a modest appropriation for the Free Public Library. It does not, of course, come near to what is needed, but it is at least something, and, if granted, will serve as a welcome indication that Congress disposed to recognize not only the right of the people of the District to support such an institution, but the propriety of placing the National Capital in line with other free libraries have long been in existence and supported from the public treasury. More than in any of these is a free public library a necessity here, for it would be an invaluable boon to the floating part of our population, to which all sections of the country contribute.

It is hardly necessary to elaborate upon the educational value of such an institution. Everybody admits that it would be an effective supplement to our public school system. If no other reasons existed for its support from public funds, this ought to be all-sufficient.

Why Not Manufacturers?

In view of a more than probable local revival of business in the spring, the financial and mercantile community of Washington is justified in the feeling of hopefulness which has been growing since books were closed for the late year, and January settlements have disclosed a heartening condition of affairs among our banks and merchants.

Hitherto, The Times has suggested that the situation and advantages of our city offer the basis for the enlargement of present and the addition of many more activities. In the way of manufacturing and other interests. The American public is on the eve of a migratory movement, the product of a restlessness born of recent hard times. Farmers, merchants and manufacturers in sections which have suffered exceptionally, compared with others, are looking for new locations and a fresh start. The agricultural, mineral and other attractions of the country contiguous to the Capital, will bring many of these people to Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. The mild and excellent climate, educational and religious advantages of the city will attract many others; and we may look for a steady growth of desirable population, if new manufacturers and other means of employment can be secured.

To accomplish this it may be only necessary for the leading spirits in our business life to take a firm hold of the subject and early begin to plan schemes for the attraction of such manufacturing industries and enterprises as study and investigation might show to be adapted to the material conditions of the place. Every business man should feel and take an interest in such an effort. There is not the least reason why this city should not become the seat of a great variety of new industries. Other towns, less favorably situated, with poorer climate, fewer facilities of transportation, less banking capital and generally less desirable for the purposes, lead us in manufacturing interests, big and little. There still is too much of the old idea lurking around, that Washington is, and only can be, a kind of cross between a government counting room and a boarding house.

Two Great Reformers.

Emperor William II, of Germany, and Squire Vincent, of Henrico county, Va., will go booming down the corridors of time in lovely union as the men who, on different continents and in different ways, have tried, in these closing years of the nineteenth century, to eliminate the dual from among the factors in civilized or semi-civilized social and military life. With all due respect to our friend of Brandenburg, who is really quite a good and well-meaning young man, even if sometimes he does go wrong, we think the method employed by the Virginia justice of the peace to be the more effective. Emperor William recently issued a cabinet order in which he says: "It is my will that dual between officers should be more effectively pre-

vented than hitherto," and further on, "that a council of honor shall henceforth as a matter of principle cooperate in the settlement of affairs of honor." No mention is made, of course, of duals with civilians in Brunswick, for they cut no ice with his imperial majesty.

The Old Dominion squire has issued no cabinet order, but he has dealt a resounding and vigorous blow to the miserable, worm-eaten cob of the code of honor, so-called, by imposing a fine of \$2.50 upon a fellow who sent another a challenge to fight a duel. It is the first instance on record in our neighbor State of such action, and the sturdy squire deserves all the more credit for putting the challenger upon the level of any other disturber of the public peace. The Virginia proceeding does not partake of quite so much force and feathers as the Berlin affair, but it's dollars to doughnuts that it will prove fully as effective, if not more so, in accomplishing the desired purpose. Columns have been written about the barbarism of the duel, and all that sort of thing; elaborate court trials have resulted from such affairs, but the exact status of a challenger has never been so clearly defined as by the action of the Virginia justice of the peace. It strips the romance from the duel, and stigmatizes participants, or would-be participants, in it as common violators of the law, to be dealt with as such.

The Emperor's Disfavor.

It is only too evident that Emperor William is not in love with the United States. The indication of this fact which foreign press reports frequently bring to us, is the cause of wonder to many Americans. They fail to see why the young man should entertain unfriendly sentiments toward a country so soon to be ruled by his namesake, or what dynastic or political reasons Germany could have for the evident disfavor in which Uncle Sam is held at Berlin.

There are reasons, however, which, no doubt, are powerful with the Kaiser. Among other things his imperious nature resents rivalry of any sort whatever. His nation has been making plain strides in the march of commercial development. Our consul at Chemnitz has reported that official figures show the German import trade for 1895 to have exceeded that of both the United States and France and to have been second only to that of England. But this position has not been won without a struggle, and the boundless resources and commercial spirit of the great Western Republic must always represent an element of menace to its permanency. William is shrewd enough to see that, in this steadily struggle for bread which is going on between peoples, as it formerly did almost only between individuals, the nation with the greatest reserve force of undeveloped resources, will have the best chance to hold the winning hand in the long run.

While Germany's territory in Europe is full of troops, and she looks to the future to become overpowered, the United States has elbow room enough to last for generations. The Emperor might forgive this if the Monroe doctrine did not shut him out of the western hemisphere for colonization purposes. That he does not forgive, and, again, it is going to his race and national pride to recognize the important share which former subjects of his kingdom and empire have taken, and do take, in the competitive material progress of the United States. A considerable portion of our export trade is conducted by German Americans. It is not surprising to him to see thousands of the ablest and best sons of the fatherland helping to make the greatness of this country greater, and successfully engaged in business in violent competition with the old man. It happens, therefore, that the Emperor's views on his American relations, do not constitute calling terms with us, but rather casting names which, if translated from the Bohemian vernacular, might shock the reader.

If all that is said about General Weyler be true, there is a steel trust in Cuba which ought to be badly in need of protection.

The rational thing for Spain to do is to investigate the army plate contracts.

Wanamaker's chance may come yet! The virtuousness of the United States Senate never will tolerate the seating of a man who, notoriously, is one of the Boies.

Through mistake a cruiser chased the New York ocean tug Luckenbach. The name worked.

Agents for manufacturers of carbolic acid should solicit trade among the cigarette fiends. A man who smoked fifty a day succumbed in New York by means of that mortuary beverage.

In the interest of criminal reform, it is suggested that shoplifters might find honest employment in the building of large department stores.

It was quite appropriate that the Lund bill should be vociferously debated.

If the pictures of the Hon. Boies Penrose are to be relied upon, he will be the handsomest Senatorial bud of the season.

Mr. Lilly Langtry, who has been accused of being in receipt of an income, because of alleged brother-in-law relations to illustrious illustriousness, (that isn't illustriousness, but with many social traditions, went to one of these institutions, determined on the higher education for herself.

Interest in the contest for the Democratic nomination continues keen at the capital. Chancellor Walcott, who was the caucus nominee two years ago, would be formidable if he would enter the race, but he has shown little interest in the contest thus far.

John C. Grey, of Sanford, who is the free silver Democratic candidate, is a chief of division in the Pension office here. He is going over to Dover before the Democratic caucus, but his chances are not regarded as good as a fortnight ago.

Gov. Watson, who made the present vacancy possible by his course as speaker of the senate, is now prominently discussed. But it is conceded that Willard Saulsbury's chances continue to be by far the best.

which his successor was nominated. The successful candidate was Judge Egle, a cousin of Senator Irby, and for whose success the latter exerted all of his still powerful influence in Palmetto State politics. During his term of office Senator Irby made a great many friends in Washington, who will regret that his terms to close so soon.

The New York World calls the effort of the New York Republican legislature to pin the toga upon the unwilling shoulders of Mr. Platt, a "Punch and Judy Show."

POINTED PERSONALS.

Dr. Nansen will receive \$25,000 for one week's lecturing tour in England.

Archbishop Fabre left the whole of his personal property to his successor to be used for works of charity.

Signor Crispien has taken time by the forelock in having his marble monument erected in the Naples Cemetery. The only inscription on it is "Crispien."

Jean de Reszke declares that last summer all his servants performed their labors to the energetic rhythm and melody of Siegfried's snail songs, which they heard him practicing softly.

Lord Salisbury is fond of relating the tale of "The Small Barber of Portsmouth." Some years ago Lord Salisbury had occasion to enter into a barber's shop in a suburb of the "Naval City." The tonsorial artist recognized his customer, for when his lordship passed the shop some two or three days after the event, he was surprised and amused to find a placard in the window bearing the following notice: "Haircut, 3d. With the same scissors as I cut Lord Salisbury's hair, 6d."

Prof. Kraft-Ebing, who holds the chair of mental diseases at the University of Vienna, introduced a startling novelty into one of his instructions a fortnight ago by permitting a madman to lecture in his place. The man is afflicted with periodic attacks of mania, during which he is much more clever and witty than when sane.

His lecture on "The Mental Condition of the Maniac in Periodical Attacks of Madness" was a brilliant success. At the close of it he was again placed in confinement.

Rosita's exclaim, a worthy granddaughter of Queen Victoria, is fighting the practice of sucking tobacco, prevalent among the women of the court. She is said also to have shut down her husband's allowance of cigarettes. She is also said to be not so well liked as she was.

The coachman who drives the queen at Windsor, Balmoral and Osborne, and who likewise accompanies her to the continent, is Thomas Sands. Thomas has been long in the service, and is a great favorite. The queen greets him always with a friendly "good-day."

The pope has signified his intention to contribute to a fund which is being raised in England for the purpose of erecting a memorial church at Slough, Bucks, in commemoration of the conversion of King Ethelbert of England to Christianity.

THE DELAWARE SITUATION.

The Democratic Senators regard the Delaware Senatorship as practically settled in favor of the success of a member of their party.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who is in constant communication with Democratic leaders in the State, says that things at Dover could hardly look brighter.

He is confident that the Adickes ramp legislature has no standing, and thinks the Senate will seat the Democratic named by the regular body, without doubt.

The courts have favorably passed on the title of the Democratic members from Kent and Sussex counties, and both senate and house are sitting in the capitol building at Dover.

The present governor has recognized the Democratic legislature, and the new governor will take the same course.

Two Republican senators are sitting with the regular legislature, and Anthony Higgins' lone supporter in the house, who is from Wilmington, has also refused to participate in the Adickes legislature. There are only two senators and members sitting in the latter body whose seats are undisputed. The remaining members are all contestants, whose title was adversely decided by the supreme court, but who were recognized in the Adickes body as fully qualified.

The Adickes senate, even with Republican contestants seated, does not contain enough members to constitute a majority of the senate. The Adickes house is, however, full. Even the attempt at legislation would fail in this legislature because the senate, being deficient in membership, could not act affirmatively on any proposition, and because the executive department of the government would not participate in the proceedings.

The Adickes legislature can, however, hold an alleged joint convention and give the gas man the certificate for which he has struggled for the last eight years. But it will apparently be worth no more than the paper it is written on, for the irregularity of the body issuing it will be too plain to manifest.

Delaware men in the city say that Adickes will pay salaries to all the members of his legislature exactly as they would receive regular members. Thus he can prolong the sessions of the rump body almost indefinitely.

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There has never been any great love lost between the Bayards and Saulsburies, and in the present temper of Delaware Democrats the fact that Bayard would be displaced at the advancement of another Saulsbury would not work to Willard's disadvantage.

It was recalled by a Senator yesterday afternoon that the break which occurred in 1859 in Democratic representation of Delaware in the Senate, arose from the Saulsbury-Bayard feud. Senator Eli Saulsbury, old and feeble, was coming to the end of his third term in the Senate in 1858. He was wanted more by the Bayards always. Mr. Bayard was coming to the end of his term as premier of the first Cleveland administration. He wanted something else. The Bayards always do.

The Secretary wanted to go from the

Cabinet to the Senate. The influence of the administration was strong enough to secure the nomination of Bayard, Democratic, for the legislature, shutting out Saulsbury's friends in all three bodies.

All went well until election day, when it was found that the Saulsbury influence, always strong in the southern counties, had been thrown for the Republican legislators and a legislature that afterward gave Higgins a toga had been chosen. It is said that at the first Cabinet meeting after the election, when the President and his family counted up the dead and missing of 1858, Secretary Bayard forgot the classic purity that usually marks his speech and blurted out to the late Senator Eli Saulsbury as "that d—d old fool and traitor!"

CITY HALL GOSSIP.

Mr. Arthur A. Birney is to be a candidate to succeed himself as district attorney. This was brought about by the fear that Candidate Harry E. Davis might fail of confirmation by the Senate. This will be used by Mr. Birney and the other candidate, Conrad Robinson, who was for years connected with the district attorney's office.

It is said that the silver Senators will refuse to vote for Mr. Davis because of his attitude in the recent campaign. Notwithstanding that this may be without real foundation, yet Mr. Davis' opponents know that the Chief Executive would rather send a name certain to be confirmed than one containing a single element of doubt which might result in the matter being deferred until after President McKinley comes into power.

There is one way this could come about. If the Senate fails to confirm the appointment before the expiration of Mr. Birney's term of office the court would have the appointment of a temporary district attorney, who would be allowed to serve until the qualification of the regular appointee, which might be deferred until after President Cleveland goes out of office. If, however, this comes to pass, it is almost certain that Mr. Birney would be selected by the court for the temporary service, and such arrangement might go far to confirm his permanent appointment for another term of office.

The statement that Judge Cox will, after retirement from the bench, devote most of his time to the codification of the laws of the District has given rise to no little discussion as to many needed reforms in the criminal laws.

A recent conversation with several of the government prosecutors revealed the information that the care and expense of caring for illegitimate waifs and foundlings might be obviated by a law making their support obligatory upon the father. Nearly all of the large cities have such a law. In Baltimore it works to perfection, and if Congress should act on this line the Board of Children's Guardians would be relieved of much work caused by the care of abandoned infants.

It is conceded by all lawyers that the method of lunacy inquiries in the District is defective. There is no law regulating an investigation of a person's sanity. The only act is the one establishing the Government Hospital for the Insane, and that act was declared by Justice James to be void, because its provisions did not constitute due process of law. The learned jurist gave an opinion in the Bryant case, in which he held that the matter was regulated in the District by the old Maryland law of 1785, and to this day no other legislation governs here. These and other important questions will be subject-matter of much discussion at a meeting of the bar association to be held some time before the convening of the next Congress.

Attorney A. A. Lipscomb, who has been confined to his home for several weeks, is again to be out.

Assistant District Attorney Ames is absent from the City Hall because of sickness in his family.

Criminal courtroom, No. 2, on the east side of the City Hall, has been made a red room. It is to be occupied by Judge Bradley, and for a week past carpenters, painters and carpet layers have been at work under the supervision of Superintendent Hutchinson getting the room ready for occupancy. It is very prettily painted and presents a striking appearance.

For a height of four feet from the floor the walls have been painted a bright red. Similarly colored carpet is laid on the dais of the judicial bench, and the steam heater is also red.

The clerk's and reporters' desk has been lowered from its elevation upon a platform to the level of the floor and a railing all the way across the room, constructed to keep back the crowding spectators. Altogether the courtroom presents a decidedly new appearance.

ABOUT WOMEN.

Some years ago when colleges for women were new in this country, and when the world of fashion was apt to look askance at any but old conventional ways of educating its daughters, an ambitious young friend of mine, belonging to a family with no means, but with many social traditions, went to one of these institutions, determined on the higher education for herself.

She was almost the only representative of her particular station in life, says L. H. F., writing in Harper's Bazar, and for a long time she was viewed with a suspicion she failed to understand. When at last some trouble befell her, a professor, whom she was kind, explained the situation in these words: "You know when you first came to college your dress, your manner and your bearing bespoke you, you had been in society, and that created a prejudice against you."

A little more conversation followed, and the teacher added: "I never realized before that anyone who had been in society could have a single sincere or honest purpose."

I have always remembered this story, for nothing, to my mind, ever illustrated more clearly the prejudices of well-meaning people, the inferiority of each to understand the other; the fashionable world looking askance at the intellectual, and the intellectual world refusing to believe in the virtues of the fashionable.

"A society woman writing!" said a hard-working sister once, in my hearing. "Well, I suppose I ought to be glad that there is one of them who can do something not frivolous, even if she does take the money away from us."

Everywhere there is prejudice, failure to understand, powerlessness to see any values except those which one's own limited experience places upon the customs, the ideas, the appointments of others? I have often wondered to what this inability to appreciate the outside of things might owe its origin, and it has sometimes seemed to me that in trying to discover it I was in danger of being led into a great temptation—that of

dividing mankind into "two great general classes," as almost everyone with a theory to prove it is inclined to do.

But, indeed, the most obtuse of us must have at times been conscious that at least there exists in this world one great and powerful class—one that never seems able to understand how beauty may be allied with goodness, grace with truth, courtesy with sincerity. Beauty among them is regarded with suspicion, and the possibility of its covering a snare is never forgotten. With such as these virtue and rectitude somehow stand for something hard and cold, and the practical loses its value when allied with the graceful, and the useful becomes questionable when associated with the beautiful.

I know a dear old lady who sighed and looked solemn and sad when someone paid 25 cents for a milk pitcher which was blue and so pretty that it delighted its possessor. Fifty cents for an ugly pitcher would never have hurt her feelings or called out a protest about the extravagance of the act. It was the idea of its beauty that might have been alluring which called forth her protest.

SUPPOSED TO BE PITHY.

The only important bills that have been before Congress are the enormous bills the people have to pay.—Dallas News.

Spain talks of withdrawing Weyler, but it cannot be disputed that he is a competent assassin.—Indianapolis News.

Now New York has begun war on the tall church bonnet. This looks very like a movement against feminine piety in its most popular form.—Boston Herald.

It appears that there is an impression among some persons that they can make good bank officials of themselves by committing suicide.—New York Journal.

The Venezuelan commission being now out of a job, it might be employed in defining the disputed boundary between the Senate and the White House.—Pittsburgh Times.

There are intimations that Thomas B. Reed holds the other key to the safe deposit vaults and that McKinley cannot open general prosperity without him.—Minneapolis Times.

Recent events in Western banking circles are likely to increase the popularity of the stocking heel and the chimney as places of safe deposit for people of a saving disposition.—New York Press.

It cannot be denied that the Treasury had a surplus of \$600,000 in December, however much it may displease those patriots who would rather see the Treasury surplus than lose a partisan point.—Boston Globe.

The delights of holiday buying have now been followed by the equally keen pleasures of post-holiday bargain hunting, and the soul of the shopping woman is full of energetic peace and joy.—Baltimore American.

Men are not opposed to allowing women to vote. It is the women themselves who are opposed to it, and this opposition will be quietly but successfully exerted for many years to come.—Atlanta Constitution.

One of the most sublime and ridiculous attributes of human nature is the perpetual assumption that if a few men will meet and pass a law against an evil, that evil will at once get scared and flee to parts unknown.—St. Louis Republic.

ART AND ARTISTS.

According to a report just issued, nearly 88,000 persons visited the National Gallery, Edinburgh, during the year ending in September, 1895.

Herr Albert Hg, keeper of the Imperial Museum at Vienna, is dead. He was a well known and authoritative writer upon the historical aspect of art.

An exhibition of the paintings of Lord Leighton, the late president of the British Academy, was recently held in the rooms of the Fine Art Society, in London.

The progress of art in the West is indicated by the fact that an exhibition of works of Chicago artists exclusively will be opened in the Art Institute of that city on January 26.

Mr. George W. Beck, of Chicago, president of the Art Students' League and the winner of the Lazarus Scholarship, for the study of mural painting, is now on his way to Rome.

Students of Oriental decorative art will be glad to know that the Salle Muséum of the Louvre has been opened to the public after the entire rearrangement necessitated by the incorporation of the new examples left to the museum by M. Leroux.

"Vulgarity," said Prof. Norton recently, in Boston, "is the chief sin of our time. The teaching of drawing and the cultivation of art are preventives of vulgarity; therefore of the highest importance. We should aim to develop clear eyes, refined taste and elevated culture."

G. W. Carner, the owner of the "Fall of Babylon," by Rochegrosse, has been exhibiting the picture at the Masonic Temple Building, in Boston. "The Fall of Babylon" was first exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1890, and it won for its author the ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

A system of exchange that prevails between the art galleries of Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, Australia, is said to be successful and beneficial in its results. Each gallery loans six pictures to each of its neighbors for six months at a time, so that in the course of a year visitors to any one of them may see twenty-four new pictures.

London journals speak with regret of the shipment to America of the latest work of Alma-Tadema before the British public has had an opportunity to see and admire it. From the description, it is evidently a masterpiece. The London Athenaeum claims for it "all the delicacy, completeness and exquisite finish which characterize the best works of the artist."

FUN AFTER OFFICE HOURS.

A practical joker of the Theodore Hook type has just died in Strassburg. His name was Paul Masson, and the way he amused himself was by making fools of his fellow-men. He was employed in the National Library at Paris, where he was noted for his sobriety and strict attention to duty. After office hours he indulged his penchant. He would send undertakers to persons giving state dinners; send false news with confining documents to newspapers; send sensational marriage notices, etc.

His most successful hoax was on the Academy of Sciences. After a horrible railway collision he printed and sent to the academy a proposition which was gravely passed on by the secretary to the committee on railroads. The proposal was to place inclined planes, with rails on them, in front of engines and behind the rear car of trains. Then when one train ran into another it would run up the plane on the rails, cross the train and down at the other end with no damage.

Recently Masson sent out invitations for

a gala performance at the Grand Opera for many government officials, prominent tradesmen and their families. When these persons appeared in full dress and found they had been fooled they made such a fuss that the director of the opera admitted them.

FACTS OF INTEREST.

The Emperor of China is said to have 230,000 slaves. Maine farmers take butter, eggs and other products to market on their bicycles. The product of the sardine season on the Maine coast is two-thirds less than last year.

From the estimate after the election in Mexico July, there are about 14,000,000 people in the republic.

A Fiji islander named Knaf Sevorg is employed as a passenger brakeman by the Rio Grande Western Railroad.

The tonnage of the iron and steel ships built in the United States was greatest in 1891, when it was 105,618 tons.

There were about 875,000 cases of various kinds of fish packed on the Maine coast during '95. This year it will fall about nearly 300,000 cases.

How the horse market has fallen off this fall night have been seen at Lexington, Ky., lately, when thoroughbred colts were sold at \$60 a dozen.

Mrs. Smith, a hundred-year-old lady of Grantham, England, does all her own housework, nurses an invalid nephew, and sells potatoes, which she planted and dug up herself.

Of 530 American citizens residing in Palestine, 438 are Russian Hebrews, who only stopped long enough in the United States to take out American papers and passports.

A French savant says that many perfumes aid health by destroying disease microbes. Thyme, lemon, mint, lavender, eucalyptus and other scents prove very useful.

Land has become very cheap in England. A grain farm of 793 acres, in Essex, has been sold for \$31,400, although in 1872 it was valued at \$150,000 and mortgaged for \$100,000.

Out of a total population of 280,000, 600 in British India, 44,000,000 are Mohammedans, who, although subjects of the queen, regard the Sultan of Turkey as their spiritual ruler.

A Philadelphia judge says that a third of the criminal business in his court grows out of the bicycle trade, and is surprised to see so many persons "led astray by the bicycle."

TALKED ABOUT FRANKLIN.

The Metropolitan Chapter of the District Epworth League held its regular meeting last night in the lecture hall of the Metropolitan Church, on Fourth and-half and A streets.

After singing and prayer Mrs. Eldridge spoke on political events: Miss Holmes, literature: Miss Ford, music and art: Miss Woodhouse, religion: Mr. Oberholser, science.

Then the topic of the evening, "The Life of Benjamin Franklin," was taken up. Mr. Houston told in a graphic way of the early struggles of the great American. Mr. Timms then narrated Franklin's arrival in Philadelphia.

Col. Anderson, who considered Franklin in his capacity as a journalist, was especially interesting. He incidentally gave a comparison between the methods of journalism in the days of Franklin and journalistic achievements of today.

Music was then furnished by Mr. Wright on the piano.

The little ones of the Junior Epworth League recited some of Franklin's bright gems of thought, also some of the homely and pithy sayings of Poor Richard's Almanac.

Miss Sommerville gave a review of Franklin's foreign mission and its results. She dwelt at length on his ability as a diplomat and paid a glowing tribute to his patriotism.

SENSE AND SENTIMENT.

Success is never blamed. Sudden glory soon goes out. Spilt wine is worse than water. The body is the socket of the soul.

Teaching others, teaching yourself. No glue will hold when the joint is bad. None can pray well but he that lives well. No raffery is worse than that which is true.

You may know a foolish woman by her finery. Write with the learned, but speak with the vulgar. One may understand like an angel and yet be a devil.

LABOR NOTES.

Several Cleveland contractors advocate eight hours.

English coal miners will demand 10 per cent advance.